THE DALLY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity

To mail subscribers, per annum..... \$5 00 Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC.

NINTH STREET. NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ORDWANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, July 22, 1853.

July 22, 1853.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock p. m. of the 22d of August next, for furnishing and delivering, under contract, at each of the several navy yards at Charlestown, Masachusetts; Bröoklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, the following described timber, viz:

WHITE OAK-For Axletrees.

190 pieces, length five feet eight inches; thickness, ten inches; breadth, fourteen inches
190 pieces, length five feet four inches; thickness, nine inches; breadth, twelve inches
75 pieces, length, five feet three inches; thickness, eight and one-half inches; breadth, fourteen inches
75 pieces, length five feet; thickness, seven and one-half inches; breadth, eleven inches

seven inches, the two inches; thickness, seven inches, breadth, sixteen inches
60 pieces, length six feet; thickness, seven inches; breadth, twelve and one-half inches
320 pieces, length five feet two inches; thickness, seven inches; breadth, twenty inches
60 pieces, length five feet two inches; thickness, seven inches; breadth, sixteen inches

seven inches; breadth, sixteen inches
150 pieces, length five feet eight inches; thickness, six and one-half inches; breadth

thirteen inches eces, length four feet eight inches; thick-ness, six and one-half inches; breadth, six-For Transoms, (each piece making two transoms.

80 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thick-ness, eight and one-half inches; breadth, twenty inches 15 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thick-ness, eight and one-half inches; breadth,

sixteen inches
38 pieces, length four feet two inches; thickness,
seven inches; breadth, fourteen inches
(Being about ninety-one thousand eight hundred
nd fifty-two feet (board or inch measure) at each

Five hundred white hickory handspikes, six feet three inches long, three and one-half inches square at the butt, and two and one-half inches square at

at the butt, and two and one-half inches square at the small end.

The above white oak timber must be of the best quality, and have grown within sixty miles of sea water, and taken from butt logs, clear of knots, rents, sap, and all other defects, and from the centre or heart pith. It must be got out fair, straight, to sharp corners, and without twist or wind.

wind.

The handspikes must be split from the best white hickory butts, clear of centre or heart pith, and dressed down to the prescribed dimensions.

The timber for axiletrees must be in single lengths, and from butt cuts. The timber for bracket pieces may be delivered to cut two lengths, and for the transom pieces to cut four lengths, or double those above given; but no other combinations of lengths, nor any timber from top pieces, will be received for any purpose.

In the dimensions of white oak timber, additions In the dimensions of white oak timber, addition

In the dimensions of white oak timber, additions have been made to the net dimensions to which it is to be worked; and no payment will be made for any excess beyond the aggregate number of feet berein stated for each yard. If any should be received under prescribed dimensions, the actual contents only will be paid for.

None of the timber will be received unless it is entirely to the satisfaction of the respective commandants of the yards at which it is delivered.

fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, andeces, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen. The deliveries may be made as early as suits the convenience of the contractors, but the whole must be delivered on or before the first day of July,

1854.
Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy yards named, and for the white oak, and for the hickory, but the offers must be for all of the white oak and all of the hickory for each navy yard. The offer must be by the thousand feet, board measure, for the white oak timber, and by the piece for the hickory handspikes.

Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required to enter into contracts which, besides other conditions, will expressly provide that, incase they shall in any respect fail to perform the contracts, the same may be, at the option of the United States, declared null and void, without affecting the right of the said United States to re-United States, declared null and void, without affecting the right of the said United States to recover for defaults which may have occurred, with the stipulation also that, if default shall be made by the contractor in delivering all or any of the timber contracted for, of the quality, within the times and at the places named, that then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the contract price, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

bureau) that, if the offer be accepted, the bidder or bidders will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office designated, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed agreeably to the terms specified in the consideration of all proposals not accompanied by such guarantee. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be forwarded without delay.

Persons offering are directed to designate the post office through which they desire to be addressed, and the navy agent to whom the contracts shall be sent for execution.

Editors authorized to publish this advertisement will be specially notified by this bureau. None others will be paid for its insertion.

Form of guarantee (to be attached to each offer.)

We, the undersigned, residents of hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of be accepted, that he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office designated in said bid, execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement under which it is made.

C. D.

E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my know-

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor. Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the loregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the aix miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 26—w13w Thereby certify that, to the best of my know-edge and belief, the above-named guaranters are ledge and belief, the good and sufficient.

G. H., Navy Agent.

Form of endorsement on the envelope transmitting the "Proposals for Timber," at the Navy Yard, (name the yard.)

Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, July 26-2aw4w

The Daily Republic

Townships one and two, of range one. Townships one, two, three, and four, of range Townships one two, three, four and five,

range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, siz, and seven, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six and seven, of

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of

ange two.
Townships one, two, and three, of range three.
Township one, of range four.

Townships three and four, of range one. At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same

State, commencing on Monday, the twelfth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and perts of sections, being the odd numbers above refered to, as are situated in the undermentioned twenships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty,

Township twenty one, of range four.
At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mis

pi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September nest, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above re-ferred to, as are situated in the undermentioned

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw

Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.
Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and

range nineteen.
At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same

North of the base line and east of the Choclaw me-

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and

seven, of range fifteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seven-

Township four, of range thirteen.

tioned townships, to wit:

South of the base line and east of the principa

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30 1853.

No. 22.

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was award-ed under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as re-

By the Prest ent of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby de clare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of

ms, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisians) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of \$100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly,) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said at time not to be later than the lat day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the eame time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth \$10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of \$10,000 appropriated for the

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer enoughted by the War. tion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of \$50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth part of the whole work. The remaining \$50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is.

ange four.
At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the ame State, commencing on Monday, the fifth sy of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships to mit. The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the converge to the considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own

of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most

responsible bidder.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louiswille Journal, Louiswille, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orieans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas.

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

July 14 – d20t&tawt20Sep sible bidder

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The saies of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. State, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermen-

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished auch an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised tation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must Township seven, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range five.

Townships five, eix, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

times and at the places named, that then and is that case the contractor and his surfices will for feit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the contract price, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrued. Townships, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight. Townships here eight, nine and ten, of range eight. Townships, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight. Townships here eight, nine in the limits of view accident in the limits of view accident on the many and the part of the lands of eight of the part of the lands of the limits of view and the eight of the lands of the right of war. Approved sureties in twice the estimate amount of each payment as collateral security for its faithful performance. Eighty per centum of each bilt, approved in triplicate by the respective commandants of a

ham.

A Man in Scarch of a Wife, or Adventures of a Bachelor in New York, by Walter Scaton.

Biography of Father Gavazz, with corrections by himself.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

NEW BOOKS -The New Orleans Comic Sketch Book. Wild Jack, or the Stolen Child, and other stories,

by Caroline Lee Hentz.

Krider's Sporting Anecdotes, illustrative of the habits of American game.

Baker's Elements of Mechanism, for students in Mechanical Engineering.
Hints on the Daguerreotype—Photographic pictures, illustrated with Engravings.

Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

BURKE ON THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF WIRGINIA; new edition, with map.
Mineral Springs of Virginia, with their Analysis, by John J. Moormaun, M. D.
Six Weeks at the Fauquier Sulphur Springs.
The White Sulphur Papers, or Life at the Springs of Western Virginia, by Mark Pencil,

Saratoga Waters, by M. L. North, M. D.
Appleton's Guide through the United States
Smith's Illustrated Hank Book of the United

States.
Colton's Route Book through the United States. Disturnell's Railway, Steamship and Telegraph FRANCK TAYLOR.

THE REPUBLIC.

The New York Times, in its summary of news by the Asia, gives the following account of the

Costa affair: "We have copious accounts of the arrest of We have copious accounts of the arrest of Costa, the Hungarian, at Smyrna. It is a long time since that locality has been so thoroughly waked up as it has been by the energy of Captain Stringham, of the St. Louis. The most straightforward statement to hand says that Martin Koss-ta, or Costa, has been but a few days in Smyrna. although another account says he had been eight months concealed in the city. At all events, on the evening of the 22d ultime, he was quietly smoking in a Greek coffee-house on the wharf, (not the private dwelling of a Sardinian, as was at first reported,) when a band of ten men came to the spot and arrested him as a Hungarian who was in banishment with Kossuth at Kutayah, and was permitted to go to America on pledging his word reason to return to Turkish forester. his word never to return to Turkish territory. Costa struggled with his assailants and knocked one or two of them into the water, and at length He was soon overtaken, dragged into a boat, and taken on board the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar, where he was heavily ironed. It was observed that six of his captors remained on board the brig, and the rest returned ashore. The affair would appear to have blown over for that night, but next morning it was generally talked of, and the most intense excitement arose. Mr. Brown, the United States Consul, learning that Costa was last from America, waited on the consul-general

bor, and the consul lost no time in communicating the circumstances. Our accounts clash here It would seem that Captain Stringham having gone on board the Austrian was told by the lieu-tenant that he had no prisoner in the ship. Returning on board a second time, accompanied by Mr. Brown, they found Commander Schartz, captain of the brig, whom Captain Stringham thus addressed: "Your, licutenant, sir has lied!

thus addressed: "Your, neutenant, sir has near the The meanest cabin-boy in the American service would not be guilty of such cowardice!" Demanding, then, to see the prisoner, Costa was brought on deck in irons. Captain Stringham asked, "Are you an American?" "No, I am a Hungarian." "Have you an American passport?" To which, like a blockhead, he replied, "No; I am a Hungarian." The American and Levil die a Hungarian."

like a blockhead, he replied, "No; I am a Hungarian, and I will die a Hungarian!" The Americans could do no more, and left the brig. Learning, however, soon after that Costa had taken
the oath of citizenship, and seeing the Austrian
brig preparing to depart, Captain Stringham
sent a message that, "as they had on board a
prisoner carried off by force from a foreign independent territory, and who had sworn allegiance
to the Government of the United States, he
should feel it his duty to insist upon the brig reshould feel it his duty to insist upon the brig re-maining under his guns until he received instruc-tions from Constantinople; and if any attempt were Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his brig." While this was passing in the harbor, the sales-book, finds that the number of bottles de, excitement was no less on shore. All the Euro-livered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Trico-pherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, careful examination of the Ottoman territory. The Pacha, in great trepidation, said he could not help it, but would write to Constantinople for herous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, the profile of the control of the ottoman territory. The Pacha, in great trepidation, said he could not help it, but would write to Constantinople for the ottoman territory. The Pacha is their reading-room, half-room.

They were speedily surrounded by an excited crowd of Italians, who began by brandishing their knives, and ended by stabbing one of the officers, Midshipman the Baron Huckelberg, aged 18, and throwing him into the sea. Another of the officers, a lieutenant, was badly beaten, and the third, the physician of the brig, being in plain clothes, escaped unburt. This cowardly assassion is a season of the bright of the physician of the bright of the season of the season of the bright of the season of the seaso clothes, escaped unhurt. This cowardly assansination was universally reprobated by the respectable inhabitants. On the 25th the funeral of the young man took place, and all the consulates, with the exception of the English and American, hoisted black flags. The Austrian and Prussian consuls accompanied the body to the grave, but consuls accompanied the body to the given consuls accompanied the body to the given the other consuls were not represented. On hear-the other consuls were not represented. On hear-the other consuls were not represented to the consultation of the affray, Baron Bruck, the Austrian time of the consultation o ing of the affray, Baron Bruck, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, demanded am-ple satisfaction from the Porte within twentyfour hours, which the Porte instantly grant by dismissing Ali Pacha, and appointing Governor of Rhodes in his place. Sev

eral of the refugees were also arrested, but the guilty ones were said to have effected their escape. It was even stated that the Porte had pledged itself to put it out of the power of the refugees, four hundred in number, to do further mischief. Meantime Mr. Brown had addressed a note to M. de Bruck, demanding the release of Costa. De Bruck replied, in a warm manner, that he could not take such a claim into consideration for a moment, since Costa was a Hungarian, consequently an Austrian subject, and that the Emperor of Austria has full power over all his subjects in the Otteman territory. Mr. Brown, in return, reiterates his demand, and sends Bruck a copy of the oath sworn to by Costa, in New York, promising adherence to the Government of the United States, stating his intention.

Government of the United States, stating his intention of becoming an American citizen, and discarding all other allegiance whatever, especially that to the Emperor of Austria.

A despatch from Constantinople, July 4, states that Costa had been provisionally handed over to the keeping of the Austrian Consul at Smyrna.

It was stated in Paris that Lord Radcliffe, the It was stated in Paris that British Ambassador at Constantinople, had also interposed, "in the name of humanity," to have interposed at the United States. A despatch Costa returned to the United States. A despatch from Turin, 11th, states that the Sardinian gov ernment denies having had any thing to do with Costa's arrest; the Sardinian Consul in Smyrna

costa's arrest; the Saraman Consul in Smyrna had no communication with the Austrian Consul-on the subject. Another letter from Vienna states that the particular crime laid to Costa's charge is, having assisted to hide the regalia of Hungary. There are three American ships (names not known) at Constantinople. It was reported that the Cumberland had brought a large amount of money to Constantinople. The Austrian ships, Artemise and Custoyza, had been ordered to Smyrna to assist the Hussar brig if attacked by the corvette St. Louis. It was also said that the St. Louis had received several refugees on board.

A PANTHER'S ATTACK.—The Gonzales (Texas) A Panther's Attack.—The Gonzales (Texas)
Inquirer learns that Mr. Miller, of Peach creek,
was riding out not far from home, when a large
panther suddenly sprang upon him from the
branches of a tree, dragged him from his horse,
and severely scratched his shoulder and face.
After a vigorous scuffle, Mr. Miller got some advantage and struck the beast several times with
his gun, causing him to decamp. Speech of Lord Ellesmere.

Lord Ellesmere attended the annual school ex The Costa Affair-Captain Stringham's hibition in Boston on Tuesday, and in the after noon, at Fancuil Hall, delivered his first speech in America. The Mayor preceded him in a brief address welcoming him to the city, and acknow ledging the indebtedness of this country to Eng land. "To her," said he, "we owe some of our most cherished and most glorious institutions; and we shall never forget the debt until that time

us a happy and prosperous people."

Lord ELLESMERE rose to respond, and was greeted with long-continued applause. He spoke as

ed with long-continued applause. He spoke as follows:

"I accept the honor, for such as a stranger and sojourner within your gates I esteem it, of addressing you, with every feeling of satisfaction but that of any confidence in my ability to do justice to the occasion or my own feelings. They are in every other respect feelings of unmingled gratification not the less intense because totally unexpected; for I reached Boston, after a night journey from New York this morning, unconscious of the pleasure or the duty which awaited me. I have not wasted or misused the short time which my engagements have permitted me to bestow on a visit and the process of cutting and housing the article renders the stream in that season a curious and busy scene. At the edge of the river elevated platforms, with blocks and tackle, are erected, with tracks conducting to their respective houses, and the various operations of cutting the ice with form, hoisting it up, and sliding it thence into the various the significant of the platform, hoisting it up, and sliding it thence into the various the significant of the platform, hoisting it up, and sliding it thence into the various of curious spectators, all gratified with the sight except the skaters, whose amusement is spoiled thereby. wasted or misused the short time which my engagements have permitted me to bestow on a visit to this country. I have accumulated and shall carry away with me a store of recollections, but I can truly say that among these memories of scenes of natural beauty, or evidences of human progress, none will be more grateful to me than that of the scene I am now witnessing and of the occasion at which I now assist. I have, indeed, one regret in the absence of certain companions of my journey, from whom for a few hours only I am to-day separated. When, gentlemen, I resolved, at the bidding of my sovereign, to undertake this journey, I did, what I recommend every American gentleman who visits my country to do, I took the precaution to take my wife and daughters with precaution to take my wife and daughters with me. I had heard that, in virtue of the social usages of these States, a character which in the pages of a popular periodical of my country has drawn tears, though not of grief, from many readers, that of an unprotected female was absolutely unknown in America. I felt that if I, as was too probable, should be incapacitated by infirmity from prosecuting my own researches, I could send such female emissaries even to the further west, if need were, to observe and to report. I the more regret on this special occasion the absence of one whose time, I may say whose life, in her country residence at home, is unceasingly devoted to the task of popular education. Lady Ellesmere, like myself, would have been pleased to see in the attendance here so many fair and living proofs of the interest which her own sex takes in that subject. A poet of my country has said that Para-disc itself was but a poor abode till made perfect

by the presence of woman—
""The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled.

"I know not how this may have been, but of this I am certain, that when and where woman abstains from, or is excluded from, a large share in the education of the youth of a community,

thy of the name.
"I have heard since I came into this room from the Mayor that formerly this time-honored cerethe Mayor that formerly this time-honored ceremony was more restricted than now—that it ended at least in a banquet at which gentlemen only
assisted. I congratulate you on the change of
practice, of which I see the evidence. I hear
with pleasure, also, from the Mayor that the
growing facilities of intercourse between our two
countries are daily attracting more and more of
your citizens as visitors to my own. I am, then,
probably addressing many who have made that not
difficult, and I hope pleasant, experiment. If so,
am I wrong in supposing that you have visited
with something of a filial interest the haunts of
your ancestors, near or remote—that, in contentof decay, courting favor, and a patriarchal pride and joy, as from the decks of your gorgeous steamers, of the windows of your cars, I obtain but too rapid a glimpse of the evidences of your prosperity, and of the flourishing adolescence of the scions of our common stock? It is not for me to acknowledge, nor do I in my conscience recognise, the symptoms of cureless canker or irremediable decay in my own dear country. We have our wils to remedy our errors to renar and the wheat the conscience made on the wheat and the constant of the c have our evils to remedy, our errors to repair, and our difficulties to struggle with, many of them unknown to you. I have seen great changes, and may see more, but those I have seen I think on the whole are for the better. I trust that the time as an Englishman looking to this country, I feel and I say, where or how it will, our chastening, 'non omnis moriar.' The history, the language, the intellectual feats of my country shall survive beyond the Atlantic. As I look around this room I am reminded of some lines which one of our minor poets has put into the mouth of a young husband addressing his bride, yet in the blank. husband addressing his bride, yet in the bloom of her charms, when, not shrinking from the future,

"And when with envy time transported Shall think to rob us of our joys, You'll in your girls again be courted, And I'll go wooing in my boys.'

"Yes, gentlemen, I'll go wooing in my boys and the bride will be fame and empire, and the dower will be the waste reclaimed from savage beasts or man more savage, and the issue will be eedom and civilizationfreedom tempered by willing submission to legally constituted authori-ty, and civilization founded on the great text-book ftrue civilization, the revealed word of God

Lord Ellesmere was frequently interrupted by Lord Ellesmere was frequently interrupted by persons under Wright's great tent, and music on applause. At the conclusion of his remarks the the Common in the evening, are included in the band played "God save the Queen.

BRUTAL MURDER .- Mr. Miller, a young baker of Waterbury, Connecticut, on his way home on Wednesday night in that town, was ran against by four men. On remonstrating, two of them, named Burns and Kelley, threw him down and held him, while Kelley ripped his bowels open. Miller must soon die. Kelley escaped, but the other three have been arrested.

MICHAEL JENNINGS has been taken to North

Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.
GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

The Ice Trade.

From the Philadelphia North Am

The trade in this commodity, originally of small importance, has latterly been growing with a rapidity peculiarly American. Wealth has increased in all parts of our country in an astonishing ratio, bringing with it, as a necessary consequence. bringing with it, as a necessary consequence more general desire for the luxuries of life; wherever there is a demand for any article there is no lack of traders to supply it. If we look a we shall never forget the debt until that time our own city, for example, we cannot but remark comes when we forget every thing that has made the fact that the banks of the Schuylkill, where formerly there were but two or three ice-houses, are now lined with them thickly from Fairmount to the Columbia railroad bridge, and there are

drawn upon to remedy the deficiency.

Perhaps the longest journey travelled regularly by cargoes of Yankee ice, is that from Boston around Cape Horn to San Francisco. It is a fact, youched for by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that the enterprising downeasters are able to send ice to San Francisco, via Cape Horn, and sell it there on better terms than are offered by the dealers in Russian ice. are offered by the dealers in Russian ice.

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This latter commodity is described as of a superior quality, about twenty inches thick, clear, and beautifully transparent. It is obtained from Sitka, a place situated on an island of the same name, on the northwest coast of America, belonging to the Russians, and adjacent to the southern part of their possessions.

This Russian ice is sold by the Russian Consult to a company called the "American Russian Ice Company," and the vessels and men carrying it to San Francisco are not allowed to trade with the people of Sitka for any other commodity. There are about four hundred inhabitants in the place, and considerable trade is carried on in furs. It is evident, that as the population of California increases, this ice trade with Sitka must increase proportionately. Already two large cargoes of it creases, this ice trade with Sitka must increase proportionately. Already two large cargoes of it have been sent to San Francisco, and the enterprising traders of that flourishing city will soon begin to make it available as a means of traffic with the Spanish American towns on the west coast. In the frigid regions from which these stores of ice are derived, there are such inexhausticks any other transfer of the store of the store

with something of a filial interest the haunts of your ancestors, near or remote—that, in contemplating the relics of antiquity there preserved, you have experienced something of the respectful interest with which the younger members of a noble house may be supposed to contemplate the gray hairs and seemly wrinkles of a father of the race. I do not mean legacy hunters or needy relatives, gathering round to watch the symptoms always depend upon this source to supply our deficiences; and in view of the great increase of our of decay, courting favor, and eager to screw down the coffin and open the will; but in the pride of their own asserted independence, and of affluence won by their own industry. If I may suppose such to be the charactor of an American visitor to be for the purpose by the establishment of a set-tengland, may I not claim to myself something of a patriarchal pride and joy, as from the decks of your gorgeous steamers, of the windows of your gorgeous steamers, of the windows of your own and southern markets with ice of a superior government. or to screw down | ficiences; and in view of the g

THE CROPS IN OHIO.—For a week the writer has been travelling in Ohio, and has taken considerable pains to inquire about the crops. General report has been made on the wheat, and it is understood that the yield in Ohio has not been quite an average one. The grass is light, and hay will be dear. About the time of the wheat harmay see more, but those I have seen I think on the whole are for the better. I trust that the time is yet distant when some Layard from this or any other country shall explore the mounds of our houses of Parliament, or seek in the ruins of St. Paul's to identify the crypt where the ashes of our greatest seamen repose by those of our greatest soldier. Still, the designs of Providence are inscrutable. I bow by anticipation to His will; but as an Englishman looking to this country. I feel are large and thrifty, and the ears are forming handsomely. In the Miami and other southern river bottoms all that is needed to make the farmer rejoice in his cornfields, and be glad that he plant-

ed many acres, is a few copious showers.

Of fruit there will be a great abundance.

Peaches have not been as plenty since the settlement of Ohio as they will be the coming fall. But not only the orchards are burdened with fruit; everywhere in the forests nuts are plenty. There will be a great crop of beech-nuts, hickory-nuts, and walnuts.—Cincinnati Commercial, July 26.

THE CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH .- The New England Society of this city have determined to make arrangements for attending at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the anniversary of the embarka-

Massachusetts, the anniversary of the embarkation of the pilgrims at Delft Haven, in 1620.

The celebration will take place next Monday, August 1, and we are requested to say that the Sons of New England will proceed from their headquarters, accompanied by a military company, by the Norwich and Worcester steamboat line to Boston, and thence by the Old Colony Railroad to the scene of the festivities. A procession, a dinner for two thousand five hundred nersons under Wright's great tent, and music on

ceremonies.

Among those who have agreed to speak at the dinner are Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, John P. Hale, John G. Palfrey, J. H. Clifford, Governor of Massachusetts, and N. P. Banks.

The corner-stone of a monument will also be laid on the very spot where the Pilgrims landed. Altogether, the occasion will be one of no ordinary interest.—New York Evening Post, 28th. nary interest .- New York Evening Post, 28th.

PROGRESS OF LOUISVILLE. - The Louisville Cou-Haven, Connecticut, and examined on the charge of murdering Mrs. Bradley. He was fully committed for trial before the next superior court. His father, from Brooklyn, New York, was present. of murdering Mrs. Bradley. He was fully committed for trial before the next superior court. His father, from Brooklyn, New York, was present.

A malignant form of dysentery is prevailing at Austin, and in several settlements on the upper Brazos, in Texas.